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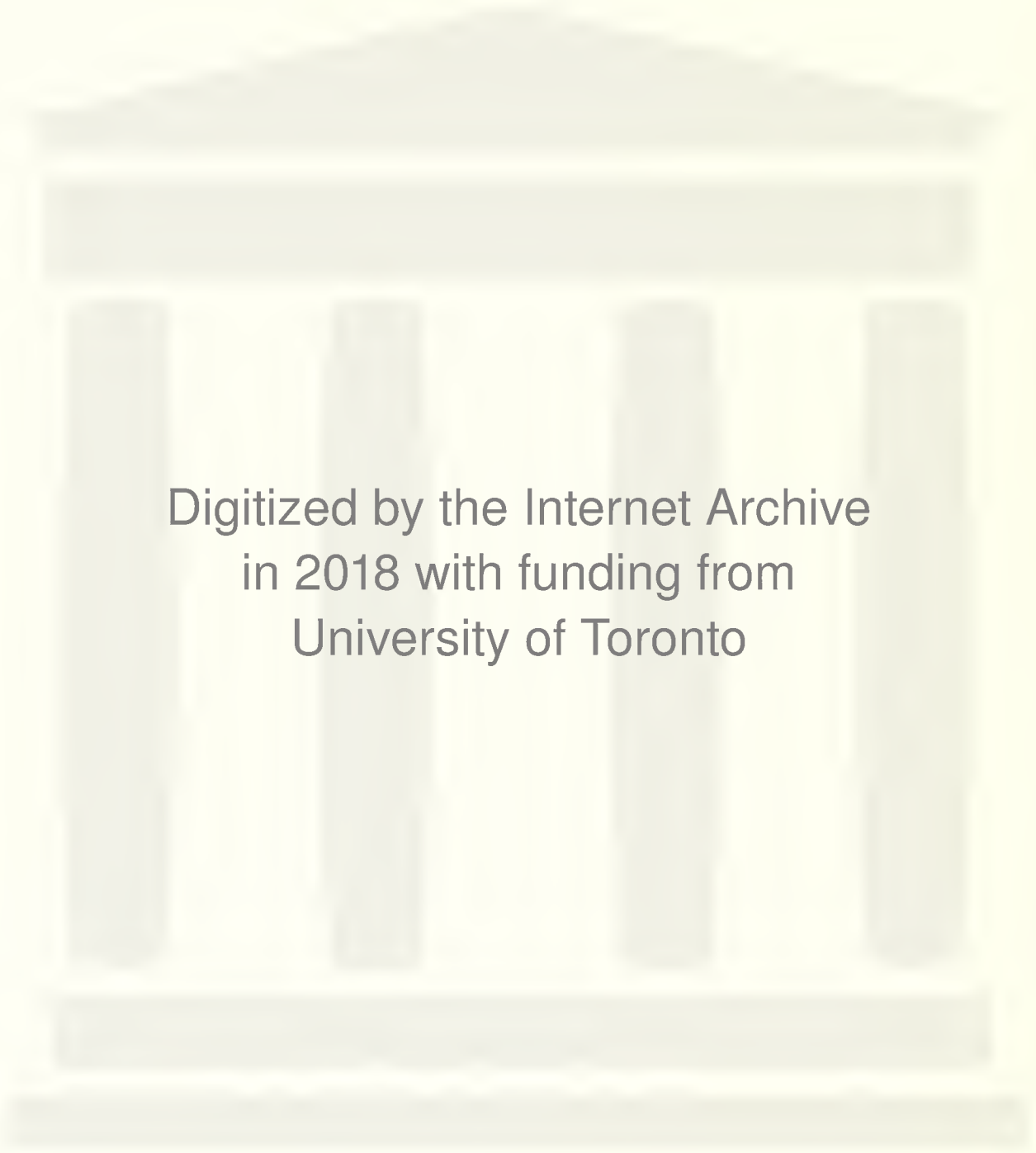
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MVS VALIDATION DAYS AT UTCC

In last month's issue of COMPUTERNEWS, the history, the current status, and the expected outcome of UTCC's MVS project were outlined (refer to the articles entitled MVS INSTALLATION-AN OVERVIEW and MVS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN). In last month's issue, it was stated that the MVS project, which was initiated over two years ago, will culminate in December, 1978 with the installation of the MVS Operating System on the IBM 3033 Processor. It was also mentioned that prior to this installation, UTCC planned to continue testing the reliability of the MVS system. Users were informed that as a final validation of the correct functioning of the MVS system a series of production validation days are planned. During these days, the production MVT system will be shut down and full MVS will run as the production system on the S/370-165-II.

The first of the MVS validation days was held Friday, October 20 from 3:20 A.M. to 10 P.M. On this first validation day, users running jobs under MVS were not charged. In total, 8,152 jobs and 464 interactive sessions were processed during the 18 hours of production MVS.

The second MVS validation day was held Friday, November 3 from 1:20 A.M. to 10 P.M. This MVS validation day included full charging with rates set so that the final charge approximated the charge that users will see when running jobs on the IBM 3033 Processor. All services, including Batch, HSJS, TSO and WYLBUR, were available and functional. The cover of this month's issue of COMPUTERNEWS celebrates the success of this validation day and

anticipates the final transition to the MVS Operating System.

The following is a brief summary of the events of the day. At 10:00 P.M., Thursday, November 2, the production MVT system was shut down. Prior to bringing up MVS, all jobs awaiting execution on the MVT system were transferred to the MVS system and the accounting system and catalogs were synchronized.

In total, 7,562 jobs and 484 interactive sessions were processed during the 20 hours of production MVS. These were broken down as follows:

<u>Service</u>	<u>No. of Jobs</u>	<u>CPU min.</u>
Class A	702	56
Class B	227	52
Class M (internal)	61	32
Class C	67	333
Class W	6505	78
TSO sessions	353	66
WYLBUR sessions	131	2

By 10 P.M. Friday, the only jobs not yet executed were some Class C jobs. All other jobs submitted had executed.

System reliability was good during the second MVS validation day. Only one re-IPL was required (to correct a JES2 problem) and WYLBUR was restarted several times (to circumvent a known problem which is currently under investigation).

System responsiveness and job throughput were comparable to that usually experienced under MVT and no major overall system performance problems were observed.

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MVS VALIDATION DAYS

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Although several minor problems were encountered in the areas of TSO commands, WYLBUR commands and Batch procedures, most problems have since been fixed. For the remaining few problems, fixes are under development or bypasses have been established.

The last of the MVS validation days has been scheduled for Wednesday, November 22. All users are encouraged to make use of this final opportunity to validate their jobs under MVS since MVT will not be available on the IBM 3033 Processor.

Full Production MVS will be installed sometime during the week of December the 4th on the S/370-165-II. On the weekend of December 9 and 10, the MVS System and all user datasets will be moved to the new site in the McLennan Labs. MVS on the IBM 3033 Processor will be available Monday, December 11 at 8 A.M.

Walter Berndt

ADVANTAGES OF MVS

The following article is an attempt to explain the basic advantages that the MVS Operating System has over the MVT Operating System. The article does not include a list of the special features available with MVS. For a brief description of these special features, refer to the article entitled A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MVS which appears in this issue of COMPUTERNEWS.

In any comparison of MVT and MVS, the first point which must be mentioned is that the MVS system is the successor of the MVT system. Because MVS was designed after IBM's many years of experience with MVT, the design process took into account the many flaws and shortcomings of the MVT system. MVS is also an integrated package, including features such as TSO and HASP, which were originally conceived and implemented as "bolt on" additions to MVT.

The most startling difference between MVS and MVT is the type of environment for which each system was originally designed. When MVT was constructed, an IBM computer with 256K of main memory was considered large, and such machines typically handled only a small (1-5) number of Batch jobs concurrently. Today, machines with 8 megabytes of main memory are not unusual, and typically 10-20 Batch jobs and 50-100 or more on-line users may be sharing the computer concurrently. This radical difference in environment means that many of the design decisions which were appropriate when MVT was built are now highly inappropriate. One example is the performance bottlenecks which result from the decisions made in the MVT design which were intended to conserve the then expensive main memory. MVS eliminates these bottlenecks by using more memory (which is now much less expensive) with the result that system responsiveness, particularly to the TSO user, is improved.

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ADVANTAGES OF MVS

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As compared to the MVT system, the MVS system exhibits enhanced system reliability and integrity. Again, this is a direct consequence of the fact that when MVS was designed the flaws in MVT were taken into account. When MVT was built, software designers were somewhat naive concerning the number of errors which would remain in the "finished" system. As a result, the MVT system cannot recover from most major errors which occur within itself. An example is the failure of HASP. In MVT, a HASP failure always requires a restart of the system -- all executing jobs fail and must be restarted (if possible) and all time-sharing users' sessions are lost. By contrast, when JES2 (HASP) fails in MVS, there is literally no effect upon executing jobs or time-sharing users - all the operator need do is restart JES2, since MVS itself remains running. As well as recovering from errors, MVS also limits the propagation of errors from one component to another. Each user job, and the various system components, have their own unique "address space" and are thus prevented from accidentally (or deliberately) damaging each other. This is not the case in MVT, where any system component can modify any user job or other system component. Consequently, an error in one system component can propagate to one or more other components or user jobs. (This isolation feature also prevents one user from reading the in-memory data of another, thus enhancing security as well.)

Finally, MVS contains greatly enhanced tuning, measurement, and control facilities. These allow the installation to provide better service by means of more effective allocation of machine resources. For example, the MVS system is able to automatically adjust to temporary overload situations. In contrast, under MVT, these situations have to be dealt with by the operator. More seriously, in many cases they cannot even be detected by the operator, with the result that system responsiveness and throughput suffer until the overload condition abates.

In summary, the MVS Operating System was designed to provide reliable, responsive, and effective computing by making optimum use of the state-of-the-art hardware available with today's larger and faster machines, such as the IBM 3033 Processor.

Sean Keeley

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MVS

The purpose of the following article is to introduce users to some of the new features which will be available with the MVS Operating System. Additionally, this article will outline several programming tips dealing with the conversion from the MVT system to the MVS system.

To date, approximately 15 major MVS user tests have been held during normal production hours. Based on the results of these tests, UTCC has concluded that there is little disparity in the structure of a job which is run under both the MVS and MVT systems.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MVS cont'd

That is with the MVS system most user jobs run 'as is' with no changes whatsoever. The following describes some of the additional features available with MVS.

First, it should be noted that under MVT the job time estimate consists of both CPU and I/O estimates combined, whereas under MVS only the CPU is used. On the // JOB statement, a new useful parameter has been added; that is the TYPRUN=SCAN parameter. This feature directs the system to scan the Job Control Language statements for possible syntax errors but not execute the job. Similarly, with respect to the JOB statement, a new control statement, the /*JOBPARM statement, has been introduced. This statement allows the user to over-ride various values in the accounting field on the JOB statement for specific runs. In the area of /* control statements, both the /*ROUTE and /*PRIORITY statements remain exactly as under MVT. As well, the new job time limit for Class A jobs has been reduced to 3 minutes as a result of the increased speed of the IBM 3033 Processor. Users should adjust their job cards to avoid falling into Class B.

In the area of job management, the REGION parameter on both the // JOB and the // EXEC statement has a new meaning under MVS. In some cases, the region allocated under MVS may exceed the region requested by up to 64K due to greater buffering for I/O.

Since the meaning of the REGION parameter is changed, users with large programs that have been 'overlayed' may now 'unoverlay' the programs. In many cases, this means improved execution time. In this area, the Linkage Editor offers several features for optimizing a program in an MVS environment. With respect to optimizing a program, the user is urged to consider the PAGE statement as well as learning a little about the new default SIZE options. However, the average user need not concern himself with either the Linkage Editor or the Loader since they have been shown to work quite well 'as is' in an MVS environment.

The same holds true for all the source language processors UTCC supports - that is, Assembler, Fortran G1 and Fortran H Extended, both the PL1 Optimizer and Checkout compilers, and the Sort/Merge Package. The performance of these processors is comparable under MVS and MVT. As such, the user should experience no difficulties in his work.

In the areas of Job Management and JCL, the UTCC Executor is no longer being used and the user need no longer concern himself with // EXEC NO EXEC to obtain more than 50 tracks of scratch space.

Some users may be aware that in MVS there is a concept called 'virtual Input/Output.' Users should be aware that initially all requests for SYSDA and SYSSQ datasets will be assigned to the familiar 'real I/O'. This means that for the time being users need not concern themselves with the concept of 'virtual Input/Output'.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MVS cont'd

However, users are encouraged to use UNIT=VIO, instead of UNIT=SYSDA or UNIT=SYSSQ since this will tremendously speed up job turnaround time. Sort/Merge, IEHMOVE and IEBCOPY should not use UNIT=VIO, however.

All on-line datasets will be moved from single density 3330 devices to double density 3330-1 devices at the same time as the move to MVS on the IBM 3033 Processor. Thus, it is very important that the user not use UNIT=3330 or make a specific VOL=SER request. All users should ensure that their datasets are all catalogued and that there are no duplicate datasets (i.e. no two datasets can have the same name). All uncatalogued registered datasets will be renamed, catalogued, and registered to the users' SAC prior to the move to the IBM 3033 Processor. The old generic USER still refers to all on-line storage volumes.

Similarly, WYLBUR will be changed so that the default will be 'catalog' and WYLBUR users should use the 'SHOW VOLUMES' command to find out just what volumes they can use. The UTCC disk configuration will be changing, but if users follow the rules outlined above, any changes should be transparent to them.

Associated with the conversion to MVS, there will be several changes in JCL. The SEP and AFF parameters will be ignored on the DD statement. The SPLIT and SUBALLOC parameters are converted to an equivalent SPACE parameter. (Note that frequently parameters were also ignored under the MVT system. Thus, users of these parameters are encouraged to contact UTCC.)

There are two new JCL features in MVS. The DEST subparameter allows for the easy routing of a specific dataset, while the OUTLIM subparameter can be used to limit the number of logical records going into an output dataset and thus can be used to prevent looping. Similarly, another new output feature is the FREE subparameter which allows a dataset to be 'spun off' for printing while the job which created the dataset is still executing.

In the area of utility programs, all UTCC and IBM utility programs will work under MVS. However, there are several points that the sophisticated user should be aware of. IEBCOPY can now be used to unload/load partitioned datasets from/to disk with the proviso that a dataset unloaded by IEBCOPY must be restored with the same program and no IEHMOVE unloaded datasets can be restored by IEBCOPY. Similarly, IEHPROGM has been modified and restricted in its ability to build catalog index structures. (Users of this program should contact UTCC.) Also, IEHMOVE is restricted so the COPY DSGROUP works only with the CVOL=parameter using this feature. Again, it is suggested that users of this feature should contact UTCC. In the related area of utilities, users of the TCAM/TSO 'paper tape' feature should refer to the article entitled USE OF PAPER TAPE OR MAGNETIC TAPE UNDER TCAM/TSO WITH ASCII TERMINALS. However, since I/O wait time is not used in MVS, users using UTIME should contact the Computer Centre as soon as possible. This is especially true of people who have linkedited an old version of UTIME into a load module.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MVS cont'd

There are also major enhancements to TSO. Most significant is the RECONNECT keyword for LOGON, for users whose session accidentally disconnects due to a terminal error, and the RECOVER option on the PROFILE command that prevents the loss of an editing session if the system crashes. The major differences that users will notice immediately are that the system responds with 'E' or 'EDIT' to a SAVE command instead of 'SAVED', and that quoted keyword parameters in TSO EXEC statements require three times as many quotes. Generally, in our tests with TSO, we have observed TSO to be much faster under MVS and we hope that users will be pleasantly surprised by the faster response.

Naturally, in any new system, there will always be a few problem programs. UTCC will gladly provide assistance to users who encounter any problems.

A more detailed description of the features available with MVS will be made available in a future update to USERBOOK (USERBOOK Chapter 3.9). Users with questions concerning MVS are directed to Herb Kugel (978-7286) or to one of the Computing Co-ordinators. The UTCC Application Support Group will do all it can to help users 'make the change'.

Herb Kugel

EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION ON EAT

Users of the Engineering Annex Terminal (EAT) will be pleased to hear that consolidation of the IBM machines in McLennan Laboratories will have little immediate effect on computing procedures at EAT.

For the time being, special forms, Gould output, and large outputs will continue to be handled at EAT. The feasibility of transferring some, or all, of these functions to the central site at McLennan Laboratories is currently being considered. In the event of this happening, a regular courier service between EAT and the central site will have to be established.

The tape library will be transferred to the central site during the weekend of December the 9th. The new tape library will be located on the third floor of McLennan Labs.

Any users with questions or suggestions concerning EAT services after the consolidation of UTCC's computing machinery are welcome to come and chat with Jill Reece, the Computing Co-ordinator at EAT.

Jill Reece

TELENET AND THE DEC 1090

As announced in the July-August issue of COMPUTERNEWS, DEC users can access the DEC 1090 through the facilities provided by TELENET (refer to the article entitled TELENET MOVES TO DEC). This service enables users to dial the local Telenet number and then communicate with the DEC through the TELENET lines. When the service was first announced, UTCC did not place any restriction on the transmission rates we would support. Users could dial into the DEC using line speeds to a maximum of 300 baud (30 characters per second). However, due to problems with the DEC front end, we now only support 300 baud terminals. These problems developed when a 2741 user dialed in through Telenet at 134.5 baud. The DEC front end automatically resets the line to the correct speed. When the next user tried to log in to the DEC with a higher speed terminal, the DEC front end did not reset the speed and the user was unable to log in. The line had to be manually reset to the highest speed to allow other users to log in. Until this problem can be resolved, we have decided to set the line to 300 baud and disable the autobaud recognition feature.

We extend our apologies to those users who have experienced difficulties as a result of either the problems with the DEC front end or the disabling of the autobaud recognition feature. Users with comments or suggestions are asked to call the Time-sharing Coordinator (Mark Tapia) at 978-7109 or send a message to the Coordinator via the MAIL system.

Mark Tapia

INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

Interactive Graphics is now available both in IBM TSO and on the DEC 10. This major addition to our graphics service is a result of the rising demand of our users, our increase in interactive computing power, and the lower cost and hence accessibility of graphics terminals. Interactive Graphics and our Terminal Graphics Software, first introduced in February 1978, not only bring graphics to users' terminals, but also provide for greater productivity, flexibility, efficiency and even fun in system and application development, debugging, and usage.

In IBM TSO, the Interactive Graphics Software is Gould compatible and can be used in conjunction with Gould or Gould compatible libraries. A simple example to run an object graph program, say "USER.OWN.GRAPH.OBJ", is to enter the following.

```
LOADGO 'USER.OWN.GRAPH.OBJ' FORTLIB -
      LIB('XXXXX','GOULD.USER.LMODS')
```

where XXXXX = GRAPH.XRX1620.IGLMODS
for a Xerox Diablo 1620
terminal

= GRAPH.DECVT52.IGLMODS
for a Decscope VT52
terminal

= GRAPH.HP2648.IGLMODS
for a Hewlett-Packard
2648A terminal

Users are advised to enter the tilde LOGON sequence, and request a region size of 150k or more if complex and/or big graphic libraries are to be used.

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INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

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The preliminary versions of Interactive Graphic Software on the DEC 10 make use of some of the DEC FORTRAN built-in graphic subroutines and terminal hardware character sets. The terminal can be set up for graphics by entering:

```
.SET TTY NO CRLF
```

and then a graph program, say OWNPGM.FOR, can be executed with the appropriate graphic libraries by entering:

```
.EXEC OWNPGM.FOR,REL:XXXXX
```

where XXXXX = 1620ID for a Xerox
diablo 1620 terminal

= VT52ID for a Decscope
VT52 terminal

= 2648ID for a Hewlett-
Packard 2648A terminal

More detailed documentation can be obtained by entering:

```
.HELP GRAPH
```

The Interactive Graphic Software on both the IBM and DEC 10 systems is designed to be able to drive graphic and alphanumeric terminals as long as the terminals' control characteristics are supplied. In order to use the Interactive Graphic Software, the minimum hardware requirements are that the terminal has reverse line feed and sufficient resolution for the user's intended applications. Users who require graphics and are using terminals other than the above-mentioned types, please contact Kin Fong at 978-4924 in order to set up the necessary libraries.

In order to achieve a unified Batch and interactive graphics service, projects are underway to develop a version of graphics under DEC 10 which is more Gould compatible, a graphics source library, and data links between the IBM and DEC machines.

Please direct any questions, comments and suggestions to Kin Fong. Thanks are due to those users who have made suggestions and have helped test the various versions. Your input and participation in the process plays an important role in the availability of a responsive and comprehensive service.

Kin Fong

USE OF PAPER TAPE OR MAGNETIC
TAPE UNDER TCAM/TSO WITH
ASCII TERMINALS

In the May issue of COMPUTERNEWS, an article appeared which addressed the members of UTCC's computing community who were currently using or planning to use ASCII devices to support paper or magnetic tape input using TSO.

These users were asked to contact UTCC in order to ascertain the amount of use being made of the facility, the type of applications the facility was being used for, and the anticipated future use of the facility. These users were also asked to submit general comments concerning the reliability and value of the service.

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USE OF PAPER TAPE

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Due to the lack of response to this request, TSO support for data entry from free running paper tape or magnetic tape is being removed. Therefore, the TERM command will be altered so that the PAPTape operand will no longer be recognized.

Jim Heifetz

ACM ANNOUNCES APL 79

From May 30 to June 1, 1979, ACM SIGPLAN Technical Committee on APL will be hosting the APL 79 Conference. The Conference will be held in Rochester, New York.

Various topics associated with APL are promised. These include APL applications, APL in education, and such advanced techniques as APL interfaces with other software systems, with LISP and other languages, and with special purpose hardware.

The deadline for submitting Abstracts has already expired. However, full papers will be accepted until November 15, 1978.

For further information concerning the Conference, refer to the SHARP APL HOTNEWS (LIB 1) facility, or contact:

Fletcher McTaggart,
Conference General Chairman,
I.P. Sharp Associates,
183 Main Street East,
Suite 1150,
Rochester, New York
14604
Telephone: (716) 546-7270

Ernst Goetze

STATISTICAL PACKAGES AT UTCC

An updated version of the booklet entitled Statistical Packages at UTCC is currently available at the Information Office, Room 206, Engineering Annex.

Similar to the old version of this publication, the updated version describes the various statistical packages offered by UTCC. The statistical packages outlined in the booklet are BIOMED, DATATEXT, SAS, SPSS, MINITAB, NTSYS, RAPE, SNAP, and TSP. The packages documented in the booklet are described in terms of available documentation, basic overview, syntax, procedures offered, and access.

NUMERICAL METHODS CONSULTING SERVICE

The Numerical Methods Consulting Service which was announced in the July-August issue of COMPUTERNEWS has, to date, provided advice in over a dozen cases. The following article describes two cases which may be of interest to the computing community.

The first case concerns a user who, for about two years, had been looking for an appropriate numerical algorithm to approximate the confluent hypergeometric functions when he was referred to us by a numerical analyst in the Department of Computer Science. We

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NUMERICAL METHODS CONSULTING cont'd

could easily check that IMSL, IBM's old SSP and FUNPACK did not have this special function of mathematical physics. However, because we regularly examine the journals in the Department of Computer Science Library, we remembered that several journals, such as Communications of A.C.M. (1958-75), T.O.M.S., The Computer Journal, Numerische Mathematik, Computing and B.I.T., among others, publish algorithms in the language ALGOL (meaning Algorithmic Language). Therefore, we referred the user to the ACM Algorithms' Index, where he in a short time found a published algorithm and its certification about the confluent hypergeometric functions. Though the algorithm was in ALGOL, with some help from us, the user was able to translate it into FORTRAN and obtain the desired solution to his problem.

The second case deals with several users who either encountered the problem of solving a system of simultaneous linear equations where the matrix was ill-conditioned or had to solve linear systems of high order. In both cases, the user wanted to know approximately how many correct digits he had in the solution he obtained. Fortunately, we were able to help him with this problem as we have been a test site for the Argonne National Laboratories' mathematical software effort and have tested and installed their latest product LINPACK. LINPACK solves many different kinds of linear systems from general matrices to tridiagonal ones and when the system is solved it is solved in two steps. First, there

takes place a factorization of the matrix, which is an $O(M^2)$ operation, M being the order of the matrix, but simultaneously an estimate of the condition of the matrix is also output and this estimate requires only $O(M^3)$ operations. By looking at this estimate, it is possible to know how many digits were lost in the factorization and therefore the user can decide whether he should go to higher precision (Q-precision giving 35 decimal digits and being about 5 times slower than D-precision giving 16 decimal digits) or he can feel assured that the number of significant digits in the answer is sufficient. In all cases, we recommended the use of LINPACK and the output of the condition number after the factorization step.

Imre Farkas

NEWS SUMMARY OF THE APL USER'S MEETING

A well organized and successful APL User's meeting was held in Toronto from September 18 to 20, 1978. The meeting was sponsored and organized by I.P. Sharp Associates. Ian Sharp, President of I.P. Sharp Associates, has promised that similar meetings will be held in the early fall of every second year. The purpose of these meetings will be to discuss the current state-of-the-art in APL and SHARP APL computing.

SHARP APL has set the standard for commercial APL computing services for a number of years. At UTCC, one of the earlier versions of SHARP APL (the 1974 version) is available on the S/360-65. Early

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NEWS SUMMARY

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next year, when UTCC's APL service is transferred to the S/370-165-II, the version of APL currently offered will be upgraded to support larger workspaces, with significant upgrades to the current level of I.P. Sharp APL to follow.

The improvements which have been made to SHARP APL correspond to those which have been made to IBM APL, APL-SV and VS APL. For example, SHARP APL presently offers quad-name and auxiliary processor support. Additionally, the unique user-oriented facilities which are available with SHARP APL are in part responsible for the general acceptance of APL computing in academic, commercial, and industrial circles.

A copy of the proceedings of the recent APL user's meeting can be obtained at the UTCC Information Office. The papers included in the copy of the Conference Proceedings deal with such topics as diverse APL applications, APL techniques, APL standards, and the use of APL in education.

The following outlines several significant trends and events which have taken place over the last several years. I.P.Sharp has continued to upgrade APL's File Subsystem support with the addition of semantic and syntactic elements, quad-name support, and enhanced reliability, data security and data integrity aids. With SHARP APL, network support is available through TELENET, TYMNET, TELEX, DATAROUTE and the I.P.Sharp Network. This network support provides nearly world-wide access to the Central Processor located here in Toronto. Incidentally, I.P.

Sharp Associates developed their own packet-switching technology by late 1976 in order to support the network for the particular requirements of APL computing.

The SHARP APL implementation of APL continues to use workspace swapping, rather than paging, of the user workspaces. With the addition of an additional megabyte of memory to their AMDAHL V/6 computer(s), 170K real APL workspaces can be supported, and even larger workspaces are expected to be available in the near future.

SHARP APL is now available from I.P.Sharp Associates as a Program Product. During the last few months, SHARP APL has been installed in-house on the S/370-158-3 computers at the corporate headquarters of Massey Ferguson in Toronto and at the XEROX Computer Centre in Webster, New York. Both of these installations run APL stand-alone in order to meet corporate computing requirements. However, I.P. Sharp Associates now offers SHARP APL in VM, MVT, SVS and MVS computing environments as well.

With APL, the requirement for external exits has been recognized since the implementation of the SHARP APL file subsystem in 1972. With the latest version of SHARP APL, support for Auxiliary Processors and a Shared Variable Interface to APL are available. (These concepts were originally introduced by IBM in the ill-fated APLSV release of 1975). Also available are device control exits, such as quad-ARBOUT and quad-ARBIN, which were introduced in mid-1977. Support for user-defined ERROR and INTERRUPT handling will be available by early 1979.

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NEWS SUMMARY

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The Conference Proceedings contain many references to the growing literature concerning APL applications. The publications listed below are quite recent and may be of particular interest to APL aficionados:

K.E.Iverson, Operators and Functions,
IBM Research Report 7091, 1978.

A.J.Perlis and S.Rugaber, The APL
Idiom List,
Research Report 87,
Computer Sciences Dept.,
Yale University, 1977.

T.P.Hollis, APL Programming Guide:
Vector Operations,
IBM PDP Scientific Marketing,
White Plains, New York, 1978.

D.Macklin, The APL Handbook of
Techniques,
IBM S320-5996, 1977.

Ernst GoetzeSPSS RELEASE 8A

As some users may have noticed, the default release of SPSS version H (the standard 500 variable version) is now 8A. This is a test release of release 8.0, which will be sent by SPSS Inc. sometime in 1979. It has been made the default to ensure adequate testing. This release should be "upward compatible" i.e. jobs that run on 7.2 should run on 8A and give the same results, except for the items listed below. Users encountering difficulties or suspicious of results, are asked to contact John Roth at 978-6878, so that these

problems can be examined and corrections made if necessary, before Release 8.0. Release 7.2 is still available using VERSION=H72 on the // EXEC SPSS card. The maxi-version (version M, 1000 variables) is still at release 7.2.

The documentation explaining new features, facilities, and improvements is the Release 8A Update Manual, available at the Information Office for the nominal charge of \$0.50. This manual is considered by SPSS Inc. to be a test document only, so any suggestions concerning this documentation will be welcomed by SPSS Inc. Please pass documentation errors and suggestions to John Roth. Basically the changes are:

- SAVE TRANSPOSE to save a system file for use on SCSS is now SAVE SCSS and GET SCSS has been added to do the inverse.
- SURVIVAL is a new procedure for life tables and associated statistics and graphs.
- DISCRIMINANT has been rewritten with many improvements.
- CROSSTABS now writes cells to a file.
- Exact size SAMPLEs are now possible.
- READ INPUT DATA is needed only for INPUT MEDIUM CARD and N OF CASES UNKNOWN can now be used with CARD.

John Roth

CONVERSATIONAL SPSS (SCSS)

UTCC has had SCSS, SPSS Conversational Statistical System, running under TSO for about a year. SCSS is a fully interactive statistical system which includes many of the familiar features of SPSS, albeit with a slightly different syntax. System files can be transferred from Batch SPSS to SCSS for interactive manipulation and examination, and results can be routed to a line printer. SCSS masterfiles can also be created directly from raw data.

SPSS Inc. now has a DECsystem-10 version of SCSS. The DEC version, as compared to the TSO version, should provide much improved performance at lower cost. We at UTCC are looking forward to obtaining this version. After testing, and assuming all goes well, the TSO version will be removed from the S/370-165-II (or IBM 3033 Processor). All facilities available on the TSO version should be available on the DEC. Initially, files created in Batch on the IBM machine will have to be converted and taken to the DEC on tape. If demand warrants it, a more automatic procedure will be provided. At present, there is no facility to go from the DEC to the IBM. (Only beginning with release 8A will it be possible to go from SCSS to Batch SPSS on the IBM. See the article entitled SPSS RELEASE 8A in this issue of COMPUTERNEWS.) This is something that will be remedied by SPSS Inc., if demand warrants.

Users with questions concerning this move or other SCSS related questions are invited to call John Roth at 978-6878.

John Roth

UTCC SYSTEMSSYSTEM/370 MODEL 165-II

- located in SF103/105/112
- provides General Purpose Job Stream, High Speed Job Stream, TSO, WYLBUR
- 4 megabytes of memory
- OS/MVT with HASP

SYSTEM/360 MODEL 65

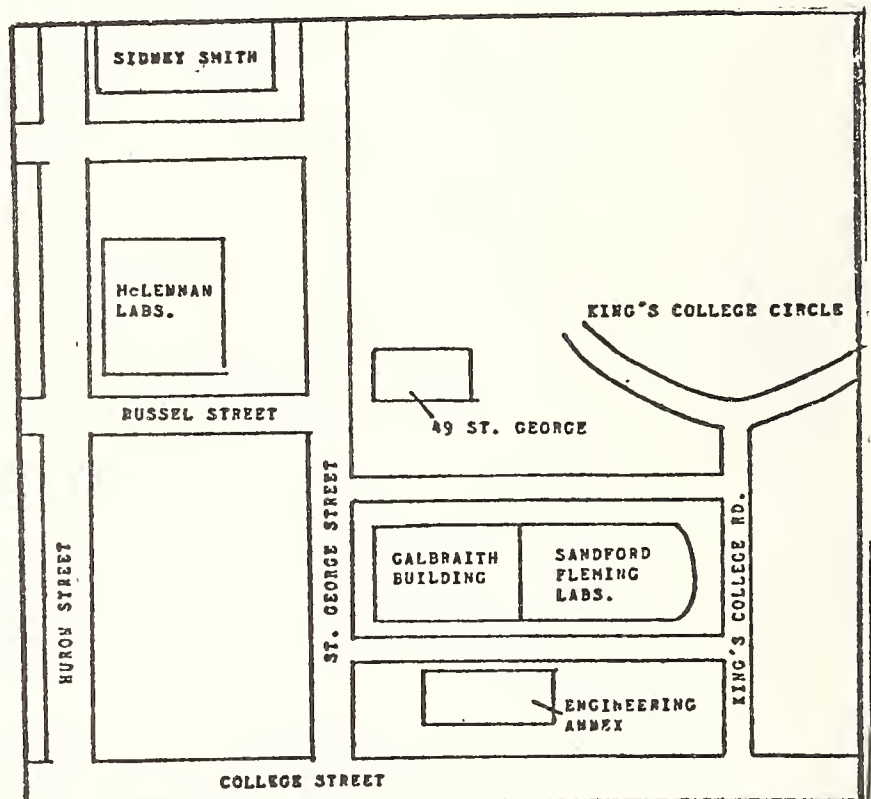
- located in McLennan Physical Laboratories
- provides APL and ATS services
- 1536K bytes of core
- OS/MVT with APL and ATS

COMPUTER RESEARCH FACILITY

- located in SF207
- DEC GT44 System with PDP-11/40 CPU
- DEC GT40 System with PDP-11/05 CPU
- provides specialized graphics and interactive graphics
- provides on-line and real-time computing services, data acquisition and minicomputer services

DECSYSTEM 1090

- located in SF109/112
- provides General Purpose Time-Sharing
- 256k - 36 bit words of memory
- TOPS10 operating system



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NOTE:

EA = Engineering Annex
SF = Sandford Fleming
SG = 49 St. George
NP = McLennan Physical (New Physics)
SS = Sydney Smith

JOB AND SYSTEM STATUS QUERIES

SYSTEM/370,TSO 7373
ATS/APL 6234
2741 TERMINAL MALFUNCTIONS 7107

SERVICESDIAL-UP

APL,ATS 7200 CENTREX
7201 NON CENTREX
TSO,WYLBUR 6200 CENTREX
6201 NON CENTREX
DEC 4224 CENTREX
4244 NON CENTREX
PHONE-IN ADVISING 6465

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
COMPUTER CENTRE,
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